of Virginia, for the year ending 30th September, 1861, gives some interesting inforestion of the mitigary force of the State. The report of Bearing 21, 1860, which was made upon imported, and to some extent. Incomplete returns, gave an aggregate of cavility, arithery, incomplete returns, and the second of the state and cilitary and riflerence of 184,255 effects, the second of the state and advantage returns and treathery of a pertion of the State (and in that chiefly were the difference and the section and treathery of a pertion of the State (and in that chiefly were the difference of the section and treathery of a pertion of the State (and in that chiefly were the difference of the section of the

yes—
in the day that Virginia secoded from the late Union,
comming her sovereignty, casting her lot with the
derate States, she has been gallantly and nobly susto by her own sons and by the chivairic sons of the
gand, although not so well prepared for the war,
has been forced upon us, as she might have been,
a event had been foreseen, the result has shown that
was better prepared not only than any of the States
se confederacy, but than any of these which comthe late Union, except possibly the State of New

could the late Union, except possibly the State of New fork,
The report of General Richardson, from which we have ollected the above interesting information, is a document of only exhibiting the characteristic industry of the veseran General, but breathing a pure and lofty patriotic pirit, all the more interesting because no one can doubt as sincerity in this old and honorable public officer of Virinia. We heartily concur with the position taken by senaral Richardson that "none can deny that the State as acted up to her whole duty, or believe that the Virginia of 1861 has degenerated from the Virginia of 1776." The report which General Richardson has made does alm a measure of credit which we would be glad to see awarded him, as a faithful officer of the commonwealth, concred by all who know him for industry, sincerity and pure and single-hearted patriotiam, as becoming to the lay of 1776 as it is allike honorable and useful in the emerprocess of the present.

Dispatch of yesterday says of the fight in Poca-a county, Va. —We received last evening, through induces of a gentleman from Western Virginia, some or incidents of the battle fought on Friday last, on laschany Mountains.

further incidents of the battle fought on Friday last, on the Allaghany Mountains.

The report which reached the city on Sunday, that the forces of Col. Johnson were surprised by the enemy, is, we are assured, entirely erroneous. The action, in fact, commenced on Thursday evening between the pickets, and this contradicts the statement previously made that the enemy approached from the rear and front, turning both our lianks. As near as we can ascortain the Unionists, who were doubliess guided by Union men of the vicinity, came upon Colonel Johnson's camp soon after daylight from the North, their atrength being four regiments of about 1,000 men each. They attacked our forces, consisting of three regiments of an average of 400 men each, two battelians, numbering together 200 men and two batteries of four guns each. The light continued until two o'clock P. M., when the enemy retreated.

cat advantage the federals possessed was a position some felied timber at a convenient distance from ap, where they were well protected from our fire, a good opportunity of picking off our men when syshowed themselves. They were, however, finally out by our batteries, and forced to make a rapid. They carried most of their wounded down the in to the ambulances, though some were left on

And in the ambusiness, though some was shot dead in field. Aptain Anderson, of the Lee battery, was shot dead in his horse at an early period of the fight.

I letter to Judge Camden mentions the death of an effect of the Twelfth Georgia regiment, but gives no name. We also learn that Lieutenant Regan was killed. There contradictory statements relative to the death of sutenant Lewis Thompson. The Northwestern boys behaved most gallantly, and deved much praise for their heroic conduct. They adneed and attacked the enemy three separate times, and ing thus exposed suffered more heavily than any other tops.

two companies of the Fifty second Virginia regi-ol. Baldwin's, were engaged in the fight—Capt. 's and Capt. Lilley's. Several were wounded in mapanies, but only one was killed.

these companies, but only one was killed.

UNION PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

'The Richmond Examiner of the 16th says:—Three men and two boys were brought to this city on Saturday®y Captain T. D. White, Company F. Second Tennesses regiment, as prisoners of war. They were captured on Monday last, just below the batteries at Evansport, while in a beat on the Potomac and not far from shore. The men belong to the New York Fire Zouaves, attached to the command of Sickles, and are named John Ayres, John Bare and Jesse Jackson. The smallest iad, Charley Smith, is a son of the Lieutenant of Company F. Fifth New York State Militia. The other, slightly larger, (about fourtuen years of age apparently) is a son of the Captain of Company I of the same regiment. They were put with the other military prisoners on their arrival here. The government may, perhaps, send the boys back to their mannas.

FEDERAL DESERTERS JOIN THE REDEL ARMY.

The Richmond Examiner of the 16th says:—Two man, who lately belonged to the Northern army and deserted therefrom, and who were afterwards brought to this city and confined in one of the military prisons here, have been released and permitted to go to Kentucky, where it is understood to be their intention to join the Confederate army under General A. S. Johnston. They are both Germans and well informed mon. Their names are Lieutemant Barron Van Fluschhausen, of Company H. Forty-firth regiment New York State Militla, and Sergoant Major Charles Van Gilson, Company B, First regiment Sickles' brigade.

mant Barron Van Fluschauson, of Company H, Forty-fith regiment New York State Milita, and Sergeant Major Charles Van Gilson, Company B, First regiment Sickies brigade.

The TVA UTOR FLOYD'S LAST RETREAT.

COMON STRING CART HERERIADOW'S REFORE THEM—A YERY DARK SHADOW FOR WESTERN VIRGUNA.

[Correspondence Richmond Whig, Dec. 10, 1861.

Sta—General Floyd's retreat from Cotton Hill having been referred to by his friends as a proof of his masterly skill as a scotigian, I wively ever attention to the following letter, addressed by a reliable party to the Lynchburg Floyding, a viving in brief the salem incidents of that our armies have suffered during the war. This unfortunate stall re clays a continuous control of the salem incidents of that our armies have suffered during the war. This unfortunate stall re clipses all the rising fame of General Floyd, and ands the ill fated campaign in Western Virginia in a blaze of glory for the Yankees." Yet the security of the salem in the sale of the salement of the salement

came up with the rear of our infantry, and preclaimed that the enemy were proxing in double grick time. Then appeared a scene in cur army indescribable, and of terrific confusion. At the word the onemy are pursuing, all broke off in a wild run, some so frightened that they three wany their kneasecks and all they had, but gun and knife to defend themselves with. It required great effort upon the part of the officers, who were somewhat cool, to prevent a perfect rout. The enemy seemed to have the advantage, and pursued faster than our men could retreat, and came upon them even with the camen, and fired six shot upon the rear of the brigade. The road was so bad and muddy that the brigade could not march more than eight miles a day. There had been so much rain and wagoning along the road that it was a perfect mire, about half a leg deep, and all had to water right through it.

After this day the brigade continued its retreat on towards Pack's Forry, but with a great deal of foil and dimentity, and finally encamped here on the 24th of November. This encampment is near Peterstown, in the south edge of Monroe county, and it is expected that the brigade will winter near here.

Enton Guard, Phillips' Legion.

The Goliat (Texas) Messenger notices the arrival there of 5,000 pounds of rife powder, brought from Mexico.

The Messenger says that trains of ox teams continue to pass through Goliat do and from the salt regions. Texas will soon be abundantly supplied with salt.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMORAS

DESPERATE PIGITING.
The Charleston Courier, of the 17th, has the following despatch relative to the late fighting between the Mexi-

despatch relative to the late fighting between the Mexicans at Matamoras:

New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1861.

The Brownsville Flag, of the 28th ult., has been received here, bringing the latest intelligence of the siege of Matamoras.

The Flag says the siege commenced on the 20th and still continued. Several desperate engagements had taken place in the city, in every one of which Garcia, at the head of the Crinolinos, in town, seemed to have had the advantage of Caravajal, who leads the Rejost.

The besiegers, on the 26th ult., at the instance of the French Consul, granted a fing of truce of twenty-four hours in order to allow foreigners to move themselves and their property. Very little was saved, however, the streets being obstructed by barricades.

Ten large stores, filled with coulty goods, had already been destroyed. Several foreigners and non-combatants were killed. The contest was renewed ferroiy on the 27th, and a torrite firing kept up that night.

Caravajal sends his wounded to Brownsville.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE REBELS OF TEN-NESSEE. writes, under date of the 12th inst., the following facts re-lative to the late attempt of the Tennessee authorities

to draft soldiers:—

I have news from from Nashville to the 6th. Indiguation of Governor Harris' orders to raise troops by draft from the militia was intense, even among the secsationists. The Daily Gasets denounced it in unmeasured terms, declaring that it was worse than Lincoln's call for men to "subdue the South." In the Fourth ward of Nashville Captain Patterson refused to obey orders for conncription, but was afterwards forced to obedience by a threat of court martial. In South Nashville, on the 2d inst., a mob of more than one hundred men rushed upon the Governor's officers, and broke up the boxes used in drafting. A fight ensued between the Confederate officers and the people, in which two persons were killed and ten or twolve wounded.

Governor Harris was compelled to keep his room at the

or twoive wounded
Governor Harris was compelled to keep his room at the
St. Cloud up to the time my informant left, under strong
guard, for fear of assassination by the incensed people,
le had received many anonymous letters threatoning his
life. Col. Henry Claiborne, of the militia, was also afraid
to show his bead on the streets.

The writer further states that J. O. Griffith, financial
proprietor of the Nashyille Toilon and American, original
secessionist, and Hugh McCrea, an Irish original secessionist, were among those drawn for militia service.
Three wholesale dry goeds merchants, Afred Adams,
Tom Fife and W. S. Akin, had also been selected to shoulder the musket. Some wealthy persons offered as high
as \$2,000 for substitutes.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from
he same place, makes the following remarks alluding to

Southern advices to the 6th inst, show the utmost consternation among the rebeis at Nashville and Memphis. While the leaders of treason are beginning to tremble and to invoke all the help within hearing for their protection against the national army, the down-trodden people are impatent of further oppression and exaction. In Nashville, on the 2d day of December, about one hundred men attacked the Governor's officers engaged in drafting from their boxes, driving them from their office. In the struggle two men were killed and tweive or thirteen wounded. In another portion of Nashville Captain Patterson, who had been ordered to commence a draft from the militia, positively refused, till threatened with court martial.

martial.

The Governor of Tennessee had received many anonymous threats of execution at the hands of the people, and thought it necessary to keep out of harm's way. For several days preceding the departure of my informant he had not lest his room at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he kept a strong body guard. Colonel Claiborne, of the militia, one of Harris' obedient tools, had also been invisible, for fear of the people.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A MOVEMENT ON ST. LOUIS RECOMMENDED.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 2d inst. has an article urging a heavy movement upon St. Louis. The concluding paragraph is as follows:—

It appears to us that now is the favored moment for a combined attack on that vitally important point, and that all the forces we can spare should be concentrated for the purpose. It is thus that the war can be most effectually transferred from the lower to the Upper Mississippi.

A MOUNT FOR TRAITOR BRECKINRIDGE.

John C. Brockinridge has been presented with the fin
orse Kentucky Dyparties in Louisians.

THE REBELS AT BOWLING GREEN DESERTING.
Describins from Bowling Green are frequent, and sometimes quite numerous. One flust Tennessee rebel captain, who supposed his company numbered about one hundred, could only muster fifteen one evening, to his great surprise. A gentleman who left Bowling Green Monday week assures me the force in that place does not exceed fifteen thousand, and that the fortifications are weak works. He says the heaving tennessee for the says the heavingt consecutions.

fifteen thousand, and that the fortifications are weak works. He says the heaviors guns are twelve-pounders. THE REBELS DEAFTING TROOPS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The rebels were preparing to draft men in Kentucky, as well as in Tennesses. Bunkner declares he was invited into Kentucky, and now he is—this is said to be his own language—"between hell and damnation, and does not know which way to go."

into nentucey, and now us signifies and to be his own language—"between holl and damnation, and does not know which way to go."

THE REELL WM. H. BYRD.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.]

This individual, who was arrested several months since on suspicion of being a spy, and who has since been incarcerated in the county jail, was released therefrom on treesday, and started yesterday, in company with his father, to rejoin his family in Augusta, Georgia, of which place he is a native. Byrd owed his arrest to the longth of his stay in Washington after the battle of Manssaas, which led to the supposition when he came here that he did so for no good purpose. He was endorsed as a good Southern man by Hon. H. C. Burnett, member of Congress from Egglucky, and Secretary Benjamin, acting principally on that, ordered his release. Mr. Byrd has a wife and two children living in Augusta.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL GENERALS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says.—Brigadier General Heary A. Wise arrived in this city on Tuesday, from his farm in Princess Anne county. His friends will be gratified to learn that his brief respite from the arduous duties of the campaign has proved highly beneficial to his health Brigadier General John B. Floyd also arrived in this city on yesterday. It has been reported that the command of General Floyd would be ordered to reinforce our army in Kentucky.

UNION PRISONERS TO BE SENT SOUTH.

The same paper states:—On Monday next one hundred and seventy-five of the Yankee prisoners now here will be despatched southward—probably to North Carolina. It is said that arrangengents are being perfected by the enemy that will lead to the return of eight of our officers, and the consequent sending away by us of that number of theirs now here. We hope it may prove true.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DIVISION.

OUR SHIP ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE. Departure of the Constitution-The Troops on Ship Island-

Jones—Satisfactory Trip of the Constitution—Stereoscopic Views on Shipboard, &c. At five o'clock the Constitution weighed anchor, and we left Ship Island and its garrison of New England troops toil ing manfully to put the position in such condition as to make it worthy of the object for which it is designed. In leaving the regiments I cannot forbear from again re, marking the fine material of which they are composed' and expressing the hope that this expedition will crown

with fresh honors the land from which they Hail.
Since we left Boston there has not been a case of riotus conduct ; the men have behaved thoroughly well, and

have reflected great credit on their officers. In this connection I wish to devote a few lines to the merits of the Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts regiment. Colonel Jones has been actively engaged in the service ever since the proclamation of the President on the 15th of April. His command was the very first to respond to the call for troops, and is believed by many to have been instrumental, more than any other regiment, in saving the national capital from the rebels in the perilous days of April. Although, excepting the fight in Baltimore, he has been in no engagement, yet since the open-ing of the war he has been almost continually acting log of the war he has been almost continually acting Brigadier General, to the disadvantage of his own regiment, and has had as much experience in that capacity as any volunteer officer in the army. It seems as though Massachusetts would honor herself in promoting the advancement of the man who gained for her the distinction of having been first in the field; but up to this time he has been compelled to see men elevated to rank above ground in who possess very little of his competency or experience. It is reported that he is soon to meet a recognition of his services by promotion. This ought to be true; at all events his politics should not be a bar to his receiving the reward of his merits.

From the time we left Fortress Monroe, the 27th of No-

vember, our voyage was one of pleasure. The weather wan delighted, the skies almost cloudless, and all on hoard in good spires and eajoying the spection of the different varieties of the finny kingdom with which the Southern waters are constantly alive.

Considering that this has been the first trip of the Constitution, it has been ment satisfactory. We have had but fittle had weather, but meet of the passage we have had at trong heat winds and part of the time very heavy scar. She has pursued her course steadily, without any trouble or accident thus far. Captain Fietcher and the chief engineer are constantly watching for opportunities, and have made some plans which, if successful, will make the Constitution the best scaboas in the world.

Captain Fietcher and his gentlemanly pursue, Mr. James S. Folhemus, of New York, have been untiring in their efforts to make the trip agreeable. The same spirit has porvaded all the ship's officers, and has done a great deal towards making the expedition a pleasure cruise rather than a matter of business.

Of Captain Fietcher's proficiency as a sailor it is unnecessary to speak, his reputation is already made; but, as I remember his urbanity and his attention to the wants of his passengers, I fool constrained to express the hope that his future may be as successful and as popular as has been his past.

hepe that his future may be as successful and as popular as has been his past.

One very pleasant feature of our expedition has been the taking of numerous storeoscopic views of different scones on shipboard and at Ship Island. The pictures are taken by Dr. Perkins, the ship's surgoon. The dector has been in the habit of amusing himself to the hours of leisure in this way for a long while, and has become very much attached to the occupation. On the trip of the St. Louis from New York to San Francisco, in which Lady Franklin was a passenger, Dr. Perkins got some beautiful views, especially those taken in the Straits of Magellan.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON FIELDS.

Superior Cotton from Venezuela-The

Competition in Cotton Culture.
will be very interesting to know that great efforts on in Venezuela. There is no doubt whatever that if the matter be acted upon with energy and decision, immense quantities of a very superior kind of cotton can be raised all through this fertile and beautiful country. Cotton culture is now quite general among the planters. Nearly two thousand bales have been shipped to Philadelphia in three weeks from Puerto Cabello, and five thousand bales are ready for shipped. thousand bales are ready for shipment at Laguages for New York and Boston. From Cabruta to the mouths of the Orinoco river, 50,000 acres have been planted with , where never a pound of cotton was raised before.

we have been presented with some very the samples of Vonezuelan cotton, principally wild, gathered in different districts of the country. Some of these specimens are as fine as the best cultivated cotton. The rich soil of Espino's estate, near Caracas, has produced some excellent cotton of spontaneous growth, and at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. One specimen, from the Eastern province of Cumana, from the rains of Fort San Autonio, grown in a soil of dust and mortar, is of remarkable for ness. Some of the remaining trees of a deserted cotton estate in the Western province of Maracaibo have produced

presented to us by Senor Don Ramon Paez, the son of the present enlightened and popular ruler of Venezuels. We are glad to learn that a cotton company is to be formed here for the purpose of extending the cultivation of this here for the purpose or extending the cultivation of this indispensable cotton plant throughout the whole republic. The English have already setzed the opportunity of the return of peace to the country to form a company in England for the cultivation of cotton in Venezuela. The Liverpool Past of the 6th November thus refers to the new England

pool Pest of the 6th November thus refers to the new English company:

A cotton company has just been announced for producing that article in Venezuela. The list of directors is yell calculated to inspire confidence, and in that list we find the name of a liverpool merchant, Mr. A. B. Forwood. In the prospectus the company say:

The promoters of the Venezuela Cotton Company (limited) have secured a tract of land, consisting of about 255,600 acres of the venezuela countries of about 255,600 acres of the control of the control

tion, at Paris, to the directors of the English Cotton Com-pany, supplies the best proof of the capabilities of Vene-zuelan soil for the production of cotton;— TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VENEZUELA COTTON COM-

zuelan soil for the production of cotton;

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VENEZUELA[COTTON COMPANY (LIMPED), LONDON.

GENTEMEN.—You have done me the honor to ask me my
opinion on an undertaking the object of which is to extend the cultivation of cotton in Venezuela, and particularly in that part of the Bolivar estate bordering the
river Tocayo, in the province of Core.

Having been entrusted with a scientific mission by the
government of his Majesty the King of the Belgians,
during a period of twelve consecutive years in the various parts extra such intra-tropical of America, such as
the Brazils, the Island of Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Guatemala, New Granada, Venezuela and the United States of
North America, I have had opportunities of forming a
sound opinion of the respective advantages which these
several States offer for the cultivation of cotton, and I do
not hesitate to declare that of all these countries, not
even excepting the actual centre of American cotton production, Venezuela possesses within itself tile most comportant article of cotton, which at this moment is of such
absorbing interest, not only to England but to the Continect of Europe generally.

At a distance of seventeen days' steam navigation from
England and France, Venezuela is, of all the Soushern continent of America, the nearest country to Europe. It has
a great extent of const, and possesses several ports in
which ships of the largest tomage can anchor. Although
wholly situated beneath the torrid zone, and is immediate proximity of the line, the nerthern parts of this
vest country comprised between the ninth and eleventh
degrees north latitude, and from the sixty-first to the
seventy-fifth degree of longitude (meridian of Paris) enjoy, with the exception of some points on the coast, a
healthy climate, moderate temperature and exemption
from those excessive heats exportenced on the low
plains of the southern parts, known under the name of
1 Liance."

from those excessive heats experienced on the low plains of the southern parts, known under the name of "Lancs."

The regions suitable for the cultivation of cotton are situated on plateaus several hundred feet above the level of the sea. The cotton plant grows wildly in several parts, and I have been able to acquire the concicion that the staple is could, if not superior, to the cotton grown in the south of the United States. I shall be happy to prove this assertion by sending you a sample picked upon the spot. I travelled over and explored Venezuela in every direction during a peried of three years, and thus you will conceive the Bolivar estate which you passess for your enterprise was not excempted from my investigations. I approve of a great part of the land which you have selected, and I particularly wish to call your attention to that part of the country known out there by the name of "Mision," which is comprised between the river Tocuyo and the mountains chain of the Aroa. Watered by the Tocuyo on the one side, and by many streams descending from the mountains on the other side, these lands have upon them a system of irrigation particularly suited to the cultivation of cotton.

The soil is of prodigious fertility, and the climate leaves nothing to be wished for in respect of salubrity. The sides of the mountains are covered with magniteent forests, with abundance of dyewoods and timber suitable for all building, naval and cabinet-making purposes. It is the chosen spot of the celebrated milk tree, or Palo de Vaca (Galacadendron wife), from which the natives, by making incisions in the trunk, obtain a milk as nutritive as agreeable.

The neighboring peninsula of Paraguana being thickly

making measures in the state of the state of

will supply you with sufficient free laborffor the commencement of your cultivation. The wages are about one shilling a day.

The river locayo, navigable far beyond the limits of your products to the port of Puerto Cabello, which is only forty miles distant.

Puerto Cabello is effectively abeliered from those gales and harricanes which ravage the West Indies. Ships of the largest tonnage can receive their cargo there.

The Tocuyo district consequently offers all desirable guarantees for the success of your enterprise—fecundity of soil, natural irrigation, healthy climate, neighboring population to supply you with labor, and, finally, remarkable facilities for the shipment of your produce.

I am persuaded, even if the war had not broken out in the United States, and thus around England to develope the greated of the cotton plant in other parts, that, somer or later, and from the force of things, Venezuela was destined to become the most productive country in cotton of the two continents of America.

It requires but the presiding genius of Europe to stimulate it and to disclose the inexhaustible resources of its soil.

I shall feel happy if this information contributes to such a result, and if it induces you to persovere the your great and praiseworthy enterprise, which has all my sympathy, and which I look upon as the beginning of a new era for the "extension" of cotton production, while at the asme time, it will tend to the future prosperity of venescela. Your enterprise is worthy of all the support of the Venezuelan government, who, it cannot be doubted, will favor it in every possible way.

I terminate by effecting you my further services in anything in which I can be useful, and beg you to believe me to be, gentlement, &c.

J. Linden.

to be, gentlemen, &c. Paus, 21st September, 1861.

Mr. Paez desires us to say that he will be willing to supply all further information on this important subject to all who may be desirous of opening a new field of en.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

Muson and Stidelt and England—American Feeling at a War Point—The Steps Tuken to Errect Fortifications on the Boundaries of the Empire State—What New York Has Done in the Volunteering Line—The General Government Orders No More Enlistments Under State Authorities—Preparations for the Assembling of the Laumakers—The Contest for the Organization—Names of the Aspirants for Speaker and Clerk of the House—Extensive Movements of the Lobby—New York City Affairs, &c.

The great question of the day, overshadowing and eclipsing everything else, is the attitude of John Bull in regard to Commander Wilkes' seizure of Mason and Sti-ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1861.

regard to Commander Wilkes' seizure of Mason and Sit-dell. All expected that the British Lion would growt, can. An expected that the British Lion would grow, shake his head and make the hairs on his back stand up straight as soon as the intelligence reached him of the noble action of Commodore Wilkes; but the people generally were under the impression that it would be only mefor the release of Mesers. Mason and Slidell; and the people generally look upon the outburst in England only as the giving vent to the long pent up sympathy for the Southern confederacy that the Mason and Slidell assur has given them a good opportunity to work off. At the same time they consider that, if England gets up a war with us upon that point, it only shows that the govern-ment has been, from the start, determined upon kicking up a muss with us; and if the government should deliver up Mason and Slidell England would get up some other pretext the very first opportunity, and declare war. Or, in other words, John Bull is determined upon war, and if in other words, John Buil is determined upon war, and if he cannot get up a plausible excuse to fight us on one point he will on another. The English government has shown itself so heartless, and, in fact, so hypocritical, since our troubles commonced, that all feeling of respect for the government has disappeared from the American mind, and there is now but one feeling in this quarter, except with the abolitionists—the curse of the country—and that is to stand our ground, and let the worst come. No one doubts but in such an event England will be the greatest sufferer in the end, not only in regard to heavy losses, but will lose that moral influence among the nations of the world that has heretofore gone so far and done so much to decide all controversies with other nations in her favor. She pretends to be for freedom; but her real god is the almighty dollar, and a war with us will remove the mask and show to the world the black heart that lies beneath the pharisaical cover. Let John Bull declare war if he desires to; he will find, when his armies and fleets reach our shores, that old and young will be ready to meet him. The senti-ment in that respect is almost unanimous. The Irish are especially jubilant over the prospect of war, and declare it Ireland's opportunity for revenge. The idea of this government for a moment entertaining the idea of giving up the captured ministers is hooted at in every direction. Had the English government, at the com-mencement of the rebeilion, declared itself in favor of the federal government, and that on no consideration the South, the wicked and unjustifiable rebellion would England been fully supplied with cotton. John Bull has been biting his own nose off over since our trouble commenced, and his position on the Mason and Slidell affair is dig at his own eyes, which he will some day see to his sorrow, unless his eyes are so far destroyed in the meles that he is trying to get up with us that he will not be able to see anything. So much for the Mason and Slidell tem-

the seaports and boundaries of the State in a better state of defence; but little is known by the public generally in regard to the true position of this uestion. Immediately after the letter of instruction of acretary Saward to the Governors of the States bordering on Canada, or having an exposed coast, calling their attention to the necessity of creeting and repairing fortifications, Governor Morgan addressed a letter to Se York, was ready to co-operate with the general govern-ment. Becretary Seward immediately replied that the subject had, since his first letter, been referred to the Engineers Bureau, and he would no doubt receive a call duction of cotton are certain to be opened up. Once opened up they are not likely to be speedily abandoned, and they may very possibly compete successfully with Louisiana and Alabama. A speedy termination of the war might, however, affect the new interests.

The subjoined very interesting report from Mr. Linden, director of the Zoological Gardens of Brussels, and also director of the Zoological Gardens of Brussels, and also director of the botanical section of the Jardin d'Aclimate

ing out the wishes of the administration. Before this lotter reached Washington, one of the principal officials in that department started out on a tour of inspection, and examined every point of interest on the border of the State, as well as the city of New York. The officials in Marge of the fortifications in New York harbor were at once given power to proceed with all necessary work, and they say that State sid will not be necessary. Governor Morgan was informed what had been done, and that it was not then known whether any assistance from the State of New York would be necessary. And thus the matter rests, as far as the action of State officials is concerned. The Governor does not know himself whether it will be necessary to recommend any State legislation on that subject or not, or whether Congress, now that it is in session, will immediately take such action as will be sufficient to make the State impregnable at all points likely to be attacked in the event of a war with England. And thus the matter rests at present. The general government are, however, by wirth of the personal inspection of the forts by an experienced officer, in possession of all the facts necessary for prompt and immediate action. Let Congress drop the nigger for one day and attend to this important question.

The general government has given notice that no more volunteers are wayted; the State authorities are, however, to fill up all regiments commenced, and forward them as seen as possible. This notice is believed to be in bad taste; for there is no daubt but that upwards of thirty regiments could be recaulted during the winter if allowed to continue. The federal government intend, however, to accept collstments under their own anspices; but as far as I can learn this will be confined to the filling up and increasing the ranks of those regiments already in the service. The following statement shows what the State of New York has done in the volunteering line, besides the three months men. The Miltary Board, they serven regiments. Th

Regiments of cavalry.

Regiments of cavalry.

Regiments of artillery.

Total.

Total.

Total.

There are also ame independent batteries, of some one hundred and sixteen men each; also fragments of regiments not yet organized into regiments, numbering in which there are over sxteen thousand men enrolled. The latter will be speedily consolidated into regiments as their ranks are filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments will be filled up, so that at least sixteen regiments or a force of about one hundred and twenty-four regiments, or a force of about one hundred and twenty-four regiments, or a force of about one hundred and twenty four regiments, or a force of about one hundred and twenty thousand—and all of that in less than nine menths of time. And yet the resources of the State are not in the least affected. A war with Eagland would bring out that number in less than three months, and then the military capacity of the State will not be exhausted. What other government but that of the United States, that has no military organization except a little handful of regulars, and has made no pretensions at being a warlike Power, could go and do likewise? And if this can be done to put down a rebellion on sur own borders, where may we place the bounds of our power in a war with a foreign nation?

But from the wars and rumors of wars, the marshalling of the brave for the great contest that awaits us as a nation, let us turn to the gossip afoat in regard to the organization of the next Legislature. We contest that it is like taking the redder from a subject of importance—from a question that the entire nation is interested in—to for the brave for the great contest that awaits us as a nation, let us

retimos of liveried and salariod men, as well as that of the Gonzellot for the distroad clique. It belief convenient to the dipict of alarmad clique. It belief to by can take a sudden departure.

A number of the members have taken private houses and inical to keep open house by themselves. The Delawar Hotel people have given out that Mears, Raymond recome and the late is keep open house togethe up quarters in Senator Harris mannion, but the take up quarters in Senator Harris mannion but himself. But in contradiction to this liave it from a friend of Senator Harris a gentlemant of the late of the lat

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The New Oregon Senator an Alleged So-cessionist—The National Loan in Cali-

formin—A New Counct, &c., &c..

The arrival of the ateamer Champion at this port on Monday evening from Aspinwall, bringing the California mail, has placed us in possession of our regular exchanges. from the latter place. From them we take the following

mail, has placed us in possession of our regular exchanges from the latter place. From them we take the following extracts:—

THE NEW OREGON SENAROR.

[From the Oregonian, Nov. 9.]

The Advertizer of Thursday, announces the appointment, by Governor Whiteeker, of Benjamin Stark, Esq., of this city, as Senator of the United States, in place of General Baker, deceased. We desire to say that we have no complaints to make against Mr. Stark as a gentleman; but we'do feel that in the appointment as Senator a grievous wrong has been done to the people of Gregon and the United States. Mr. Stark stands here in public estimation as an avowed secessionist—believes succession is right—that the South is right—that the South will succeed in the war against the government—and, inteed, it is said the has declared that "we have no government," and that "if he could sell his property he would remove and join the South." Indeed, he has been open-mouthed against the government, and his declarations of hestility to it have long shocked the patriotic citizens who have listened to him. We believe it to be a truth that our loyal citizens have no more confidence in him than they have illusers have no more confidence in him than they have illusers have no more confidence in him than they have illusers have no more confidence in him than they have distent to him. We believe it to be a truth that our loyal citizens have no more confidence in him than they have illusers have no more confidence in him than they have in Breckinridge, or Bright, or others that we might name, who are, actuag with the rebols or who have described the country and gone to their camps for protection.

It is in view of all the facts in this case, known to most of our citizens, that we say this appointment is most unfertunate and degraceful to our State. Could not Gov. Whitesakor find among his friends one competent man true to the Union—to the government in its efforts to preserve that Union—who would act with those democrats in Congress who have given their hearts

BRITISH VESSELS EXPECTED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITISH VESSELS EXPECTED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Alfa of the 27th says.—Her Britannic Majesty's steam line-of-battle ship Bacchante, liying the flag of Rear-Admiral Maltiand, is expected to arrive shortly at this port from the North, accompanied by three other men of-war of his Pacific squadros, on their way to the Mexican coast. They are probably under orders to cooperate with the Atlantic squadros.

operate with the Atlantic squadros.

OUR RUSSIAN VESTERS.
[From the Alta, Nov. 27.]

When the Russian corvette now in our harbor was receiving a complimentary selecte from Alcatras, a salor from up the rigiting and waved the Union flag from aloft—showing that Russian's sympathy with America is a sentiment in which the farthest travelled Russians share. Today the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Navy Agans and other of our government officials have boarded the corvette personally to bander to be regalant officers the assurances of respect and esteem with which they are regarded by all loyal man in San Francisco.

RECRUTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

RECRUITING IN CALIFORNIA.

The First regiment is almost full so in the Second, and the Third is not behind M. The other reignents, judging by these, are also filling rapidly.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN CALIFORNIA.
Since the 9th of September, there have been paid into the hands of citizens from the Bub-Treasurer's Department some \$1,200,000. some \$1,200,000.

A NEW COMET.

[From the Napa Reporter, Nov. 9.]

A comet was vision from Napa on Sunday and Monday nights. The nights have been too foggy ever since to keep watch of the motions of the celestial visitor. We suppose, however, that he is "around" in spite of the fog.

The House of Erastus Corning & Co.
Cabert C. Davidson, the principal managing partner in
the house of Erastus Corning & Co., withdraws to day
from the firm, in consequence of long continued ill peath.

OAKEY HALL ON HORACE GREELRY.

A Familiar Letter to Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

My Drar Heris:—In the Tribune published on the day after the Mayoralty election were conspicuously printed among the editorials the words "Poor Joe?"

They undoubtedy "made the unskillful laugh," but they also "made the judicious grieve," and (as Hamiss continues) of the censure of the which one must in your allowance outweigh a whole theater of others."

Upon the day before that publication, you had exercised your right of soffrage as a private citized, by voting for a much respected and personal friend. Upon several days previously, you had, as a private citized, so voting for a much respected and personal friend. Upon several days previously, you had, as a private citized, as creised your choice of electioneering. It happening that the vote and the electioneering were not in accordance with the views of Horace Graeley, and your candidate being defeated, you were selected from among the seventy-five thousand electors to be (under a section of Alexander Hamilton's colebrated libel definition) "held up to public ridicule." Just as effectually so by the intention of these two words as if a column had been used by the pen which seems to beast to itself an editorial regul of terror over judges, prosecutors and jurymen; and, therefore, laughs to acorn the consequences of libel at which a poor country editor might, under similar circumstances, justly tremble.

When the paper containing the words was shown to me, I was instantly reminded of a conversation between us during our recent joint canvass. You joiningly alloade to Horace Greeley's antholicus or political-interests). It hink my words were—"Your time will also come, Hoxe, for you are not forgiven the small amount of time and money that you expended last February, at.Albany, in deing for Horace Greeley we a candidate for United States Senator—that which was only crimical wine of one against him or his favoritor menhobying." You discented, and thought Horace Greeley would never tread upon the friendship and other favors o

family associates of that old friend!

But to even such a cloud there is a silver lining. The two words of fasult to you have done much more to enlighten the poculiar admirers of Horace Greeley as to his editorial vindictiveness and political by joorisy than die oven his celebrated epistle to Senator Saward, in which he deprocated his toss of a nomination for Lieutenant Governor, because it also lost him an occasion "to make my paper soil."

Even Tom Pinch found out Pecksniff at last, and the few remaining idelators of Horace Greeley can read to advantage how it was that Tom found his deity a false one if they will ponder over the thirty-first chapter of "Martin Chuzzlewit,"

Permit me to give you my explanation of why Horace Greeley thus singled you out for his ridicule from among 75.00 electors. It was because you had offended his self-consciousness.

Horace Greeley is a man of strong will and vigorous.

Chinzlewit."

Formit me to give you my explanation of why Horses Greeley that singled you out for his ridicule from among 75.00 electors. It was because you had offended his self-consciousness.

Horace Greeley is a man of strong will and vigorous thought. He is a rapid thinker and a headlong writer. He has constracted two chronic mental diseases, that increase in "illness" with his years. One is a morbid self-consciousness—worse than that of Narcissus (whom, in justice to the world, the gods speedily sent to Hades). The other disease is a villager's fondness for hearing and retailing goesip, conjoined with a proneness to inbromodding. Instead of being obliged (as all mortals similarly afflicted are obliged) to run out and exercise his self-consciousness pages, conjoined with a proneness to inbromodding. Instead of being obliged (as all mortals similarly afflicted are obliged) to run out and exercise his self-consciousness in, and his value of goespa and his engine of intermedding.

This extraordinary self-consciousness destroys his fidelity to friends, his magnanimity to enounce, his devotion to country and his regard for social tranquitty. For a long time it was stiffully encealed by a claim of pubblic spirit. But what is it sir william Draper, in his second letter to Junius, saidt—"Disappointed ambitton, spirit, but what is it sir william Draper, in his second letter to Junius, saidt—"Disappointed ambitton, spirit, but what is it sir william Draper, in his second letter to Junius, saidt—"Disappointed ambitton, spirit, but what is it sir william Draper, in his second letter to Junius, saidt—"Disappointed ambitton, when Horse Greeley elifed the New Porker this self-consciousness was only developed, when the business sagneticy of Themas McRitath Deling moderal, and licence Greeley—otherwise, the attention controred on the latter, Diegenes then emerged from his tub. And the Tribuse, and the his self-consciousness was only developed, when the business sagneticy of Themas McRitath Deling moderal, and timed to the p

whole repertoire. Bit a judge infringes whole repertoire, bit a judge infringes whole repertoire. Bit a judge infringes who is expensed the household critic—"anathema," was all seemed his volume on the Fribme shalf, and even maligned. Did a statesman differ from." a strong the Joe Miller metry of the Lad marked his state.

Suppose, my dear Hoxle, that eveny affilied with the disease of selectages and size paper at his hand—to think should he were higher to be part of the Lad marked paper at his hand—to think should he were higher levely be a support of rapht thought yets the column of any and repertory. See the states and size were higher levely the page of rapht thought yets the column of a part thought yet. The states of a newspaper of paint hope is that the column of any and the support of the except places.

Nation the except disease.

Nation the except places.

Nation the except places.

Florace Greeley, nad not first stated in his debut proceeding theses.

Nation the except places.

Nation the except places.

Florace Greeley pours these result of the procession of gossipase of manors, impressions, poundeds.

Florace Greeley pours these result of the procession of gossipase of the proc